

"Gee—that's Good Bread!"

Golden Sheaf Flour

"GOOD Bread"—You just bet it is. It's the finest bread you ever tasted—if it's made with Golden Sheaf Flour. For Golden Sheaf is known far and wide as the perfect flour. It's the one flour that anybody can bake perfectly with. Simply because it is the best flour made.

Golden Sheaf is made by the Davis Milling Company—millers who have been in the business for over half a century. And it's made of the finest wheat grown in America. Every last kernel of the wheat is washed just to make sure that Golden Sheaf is the purest, best flour on the market. No other millers do that—but no other millers make a flour that's half as satisfactory as Golden Sheaf is for bread or cakes or pies.

Try a sack—we guarantee you'll like it. Otherwise, it doesn't cost you one cent, because we'll return the whole price of the sack on your say-so.



Lopez Store Co.

IRONTON, MO.

Washington Correspondence.

BY CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—So silently and insidiously that the great public is as yet almost unaware of its presence, a new trust is extending its tentacles out over the country. It is the mail order trust. Already its strangling grip is tightening about the million small town and country merchants who are the backbone of national prosperity.

The mail order trust has capitalized women and child labor. It has capitalized prison labor. It has capitalized misfortune. It has capitalized vice. It has turned all these things into dollars—dollars which should have found their way into the tills of the country merchant, instead of flowing into the trust's Wall Street hoard.

One mail order house recently increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$4,000,000. A new \$10,000,000 merger of mail order houses has been formed. Wall Street financiers, including the Morgan banking firm, has had charge of both these financial operations. Still another mail order house, with 63 acres of floor space, made a net profit of \$17,000,000 last year.

It is evident that the greedy eyes of the great mail order financiers are turned upon the entire retail business. It is also plain that a gigantic trust is rapidly forming. The small retail merchant is facing ruin. That the grip of the octopus is already being felt is shown by the population statistics. Nearly 7,000 small towns lost population in the census of 1910.

It is declared that something must be done by immediate legislation, or the parcel post will not be the complete blessing it ought to be. It is asserted the solution of the problem will be in the form of a heavy tax on mail order business. This tax would, it is contended, tend to stop the expansion of the mail business, and to reduce its present formidable size. The money thus collected would be spent for road building or other local improvements in the districts which contributed to the mail order houses.

This small retail merchant is the prop of distributed prosperity, and the growth of the mail order trust serves no common good. Here is a principle which works out: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

Through a systematic advertising campaign, the mail order capitalists have sought to poison the public mind against the small merchant. The people have been told that there are retail methods are wasteful and costly. But I would point out the other side of the question.

The Chicago vice investigation showed that 50,000 women employees of mail order houses are existing on starvation wages, many of them being driven by poverty to lives of shame. The mail order houses are the great distributors of prison-made goods. They are the exploiters of misfortune,

buying much of their goods at bankrupt's sales.

But who takes an interest in local affairs and has a hand in the upbuilding of communities? Whose goods are assessed for the taxes to pay for local improvement? Who, when the crops have failed or the strike is on, and there is no cash to send away, extends the credit which enables the community to live? The local merchant and not the Wall Street owned mail order house.

We want cheapness, a lower cost of living; that is what we are all working for. But we do not want it at the expense of the women wage slaves of Chicago and of the million little merchants of this country.

Picnics and outing parties can be well supplied with soda water by the Arcadia Valley Bottling Co., Arcadia, Phone 115.

There will be no Panic.

The panic which many people feared, and others confidently predicted, has come and gone. Or rather it attempted to come and scarcely got started before it vanished like mist before a July sun. The method employed to block this refined species of anarchy was very simple. It has been in the hands of every president since the civil war but until President Wilson took his seat there has not been an executive with the courage to use it.

It began as it has before, with a conspiracy to prevent tariff reduction by inventing a financial stringency as the apparent result of industrial alarm over tariff revision. It was the old successful fight of monopoly and special privilege through Wall Street. The heads of Wall Street began calling in loans, gilt edged securities were refused, interest rates went up, stocks were crushed down. Circulars were sent to every bank in the country urging them to be prepared for the worst and to refuse loans until further notice. This game has worked before, like a charm. Why did it fail at this time?

Because President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Mr. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, had a hurried conference soon as they were informed of the trick, and Mr. McAdoo was instructed to issue a counter circular that the United States treasury under authority of law would issue five hundred millions of treasury notes, if necessary, to be distributed uniformly over the country, to relieve any stringency that might be concocted by unscrupulous financiers.

Then the panic melted away like snow in blossom time. Why? Because Wall Street had found at last a man with the courage to be its master and to be a president of all the people as we have read about.

Wall Street had been beaten out of sight at its own game. The conspirators knew that the rank and file of citizenship had too much confidence in the government to be lead any farther. The competition of the gov-

ernment meant a non-interest bearing currency against Wall Street's loan rates. The Street did not care to cut its own throat.

Then securities went up with a bound, interest rates fell off and this week Wall Street will disburse two hundred and eighty-six millions in dividends on stocks and bonds that had been held up for two weeks for the purpose of destroying business and frightening congress in the interest of monopoly.

The trick will not happen again during President Wilson's administration at least. Probably it will never be tried with this object lesson before the people.

Presidents of this great nation, in addition to the power which Mr. Wilson has used, should have the power to arrest and try under a charge of treason the conspirators who were responsible for this attempt to injure the industrial prosperity of the country. Men who conspire to injure the welfare of a nation by financial intrigue are as much traitors to the country as if they had endeavored to overthrow the established form of government decreed by the majority. —Harlan (Iowa) Tribune.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidneys and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail or receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2925 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggist.—Adv.

Little Words.

A little word is but a sound, a sawed-off chunk of wind; we scatter little words around from here to farthest Ind. They are such inexpensive things we don't economize, and so the world we live in rings with foolish words and wise. A little word costs just a breath, the shortest breath you draw; yet it may wound some heart to death—some heart that's good and true. And may wreck some man's renown, or strain a woman's fame and bring bright castles tumbling down into the muck of shame. Your little words, like poisoned darts, may crooked fly, or straight, and carry in to loving hearts the venom dire of hate. Be not so lavish with the breath that forms the words of woe, the words that bear the chill of death and lay true friendship low. A word is but a slice of air that's fashioned by your tongue; never let it bring despair or grief to old or young. But give to it the note of love and it will surely seem the symbol of the life above, and of an angel's dream.—Walt Mason.

Get your Lawn Mowers ground Tuesday and Friday of each week at MADIGAN'S HARDWARE.

Minimum Rate Matter.

(Fredericktown Democrat-News.) Some weeks ago the Democrat News published a notice, taken from a Carrollton newspaper, in regard to light companies charging a minimum rate when no service had been rendered. The supreme court held such a charge illegal, but it seems the public service commission of Missouri, holds this decision only applies to a single case. The following from the chairman of the commission explains the matter:

Hon. G. B. Cook, Fredericktown, Missouri:

Replying to your favor of the 8th inst., will say that the public service commission has not yet made a ruling on the right of electric, gas and water companies to a minimum service fee where no service has been used during the month for which the fee is charged. That question will likely be passed upon by the commission within the course of the next few months. The Wisconsin commission has held that such a fee could be charged, if reasonable, and only made large enough to pay for the service of employees to read meters, etc. I think other commissioners in other states have held a reasonable fee for such a service of employees to read meters, etc. I think other commissioners in other states have held a reasonable fee for such a service allowable. The supreme court in a recent case passed upon the facts of a single case for Carrollton, Missouri, but the opinion is not one which would apply to the general rule of collecting a minimum fee.

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN M. ATKINSON,
Chairman.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; and cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Eustachian Tube Cure. Send for circular, from E. J. CITERNET, & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Big discounts on all furniture—Cook Stoves, Ranges, Oil Stoves, Gasoline Stoves and porch and lawn furniture during clearing sale.

LOPEZ STORE CO.

Arcadia Heights.

Arcadia Heights, 90 miles south of St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, is ideally situated, overlooking the eastern extremity of the beautiful Arcadia Valley.

No other spot in the state can be found better suited for holding the Missouri Baptist Assembly than Arcadia Heights. The Assembly park is on a mountain top, 400 feet above the Arcadia Valley and a thousand feet above the highest point in St. Louis, in the midst of a great, unfenced forest. It is a mile and a quarter from the railway station, at Ironton, Missouri, reached by a mountain road, which winds about through the trees, past private bungalows until the Assembly grounds are reached at the top of the mountain. The Assembly park in summer is a city of tents, grouped in picturesque lines about the great Tabernacle, where the Assembly meetings, for the most part, are held.

With the picturesque scenery, the healthful camp life, the fine fellowship with the best people in the best churches of Missouri, and the stimulating program, it is no wonder that the Assembly at Arcadia Heights has grown in numbers by leaps and bounds.

THE DAILY PROGRAM.

The Assembly covers twelve days—ten week days and two Sundays.

On week days the forenoon are divided into four periods. The first two are given to the study classes, a number of classes meeting at the same time in different parts of the grounds. The third period is the hour for missions, for conference and open discussion. The fourth period is the Bible hour. During the third and fourth period the whole Assembly meets together at the Tabernacle.

The afternoons are reserved for rest, recreation and fellowship. Meetings in the afternoon are avoided as far as possible.

In the evening comes the gathering at Sunset Rock as the sun is setting. Then comes the sermon at the Tabernacle.

Sundays are devoted to the worship of God. The Assembly School meets at 9:00 A. M. with Dr. Thos. J. Watts as superintendent. Every effort is made to make this a model Sunday school, with complete organization of all departments. At 10:30 A. M. is the hour for worship and preaching by the Assembly pastor. At 3 P. M. is the missionary sermon by Dr. W. Lowe, of China. The Sunset Rock service takes the form of a B. Y. P. U. meeting. It is followed by the evening sermon at the Tabernacle.

THE ASSEMBLY PASTOR.

The Assembly pastor for 1913 is Rev. J. A. Francis, D. D. He is now pastor of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Boston. He is known as one of the most effective preachers in America. Dr. Francis was introduced to Missouri Baptists a few years ago when he took a part in an evangelistic conference at the Third Baptist Church, St. Louis. All who heard him then have wished that Missouri might have Dr. Francis again.

SUNSET ROCK.

The focus of the Assembly is Sunset Rock. It is a huge mass of porphyry rock outcropping on the western edge of the hilltop. Immediately in front falls the precipice, at the bottom of which is a beautiful valley. Beyond is the lesser mountain, Little Knob, then another valley. Beyond this rises the rugged cone of old Pilot Knob.

The setting of the sun is the signal for the gathering of the people. They sit about on the big rock or stand back on the slope, a picturesque group, all facing the west. The hour and the surroundings open the eyes to see how much better the Bible is understood out of doors under the spell of the glory of the physical universe. The revelation of nature makes clearer to mortals the revelation of the Word. The exercises at the Sunset Rock meetings are largely spontaneous. Song and prayer and testimony come freely. Sunset Rock is the sanctuary of the Assembly.

The celebration of nature makes year will be under the direction of Dr. W. J. Williamson, of St. Louis.

Notice.

We are badly in need of all our empty cases and bottles. If you have any please return at once or call phone 115 and we will call. Please give immediate attention and greatly oblige.

A. V. BOTTLING CO.,
Arcadia, Mo.

Cistern Filters do not Remove Germs.

Cisterns that are properly constructed and receive rain water from roofs generally afford water of good sanitary quality, but if water of doubtful quality is stored in cisterns the supply is of course not fit for domestic use. Filters used in connection with cisterns are of value in making the water clear but are generally of no value in removing disease germs. Many cisterns are divided into two parts by a brick wall, the water being admitted into one compartment and drawn from the other. In such cisterns the water passes through the brick and in that way is improved in cleanliness and color, but not generally in sanitary quality.—U. S. Geological Survey.

20 pounds best Eastern granulated sugar for \$1.00 with purchase of any other goods amounting to \$5.00, or 25 pounds for \$1.00 with purchase of other goods amounting to \$10.00 during clearing sale period.

LOPEZ STORE CO.

For Sale or Lease

The Baird homestead, newly repaired, on College street, Arcadia. Ten room dwelling, three room cottage, barn, carriage and chicken house, shade and fruit trees. With three acres productive land. A. W. POWELL, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT: OUR BIG Annual Clearing Sale

Will Begin JULY 18,
and Close AUGUST 2.

During this time we will make a SPECIAL PRICE on Every Article in the Store.

BIG REDUCTION!

Shoes, Clothing, Pants, Shirts, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Underwear, Hosiery, Hats, Piece Goods, Etc.—in fact, Everything in the Store.

This is a Great Opportunity to

..SAVE MONEY.. BE SURE TO COME.

"We can Save
You Money."

B. N. BROWN.

St. Louis, July 19.—On Monday, July 14, the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain loaded 3,580 cars with freight on its tracks, this being the largest record of a single day's local loading ever made by the company in the month of July. The nearest approach was made on July 29th of last year when 3,319 cars were loaded, just 261 cars short of the record made last Monday. The day has never been equaled during any of the summer months, June, July or August, in the history of the road. It has never been exceeded at any period except on five days: December 8, 1911, with a local loading of 3,598 cars; September 9, 1912, with 3,806; October 21, 1912, with 3,827, and January 2, 1913, with 4,003 cars. The last named date also includes the January 1st figures.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No discount on meter bills unless all wiring bills have been paid.

Iron County Electric Lt. & Power Co.
C. E. MYERS, Sup't.

Teachers' Examination.

The next regular examination will be held in the public school building, Ironton, Friday and Saturday, August 1st and 2nd, 1913.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS—FIRST DAY.
Geography, 8:00 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
Language, 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
Algebra, 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.
Orthography, 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

SECOND DAY.
Civil Government, 8:00 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
U. S. History, 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
Agriculture, 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.
Adv. Science, 11:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

THIRD DAY.
Grammar, 1:30 P. M. to 3:00 P. M.
Arithmetic, 3:30 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.
Literature, 4:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Reading, 5:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.

FOURTH DAY.
Physiology, 1:30 P. M. to 3:00 P. M.
Pedagogy, 3:30 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.
Adv. History, 4:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
B. P. BURNHAM, Sup't.

Notice.

We would be interested in hearing from our customers in regard to day service; also parties contemplating the use of motors.

Iron County Electric Light and Power Co. C. E. MYERS, Sup't.

Much interest is being manifested by the farmers and general public in the demonstration farms being installed at the suggestion of President B. F. Bush, over the lines of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain to aid the farmers in getting the best possible results from the land. The demonstration farm at Conway, Ark., which was in very poor condition when the agricultural department of the railroad took it in charge, is making a most impressive showing. Spring crops grown there have been exceptionally fine. The demonstration farm of the railroad company at Dermott, Ark., contains the best crop of corn in that section, and although corn on neighboring farms suffered from drought, the crop on the demonstration farm shows no damage, owing to proper preparation of the seed bed. Oats at the demonstration farm at Hope, Ark., thrashed out an average of 70 bushel to the acre. Various crops which have been planted on the farm at Arcadia, Mo., are being watched with interest by resident farmers and others. Mr. L. A. Markham, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Iron Mountain portion of the System, says that practically his entire territory has been visited by good rains during the past ten days and that conditions are much improved. Corn that was properly cultivated during the dry period did not suffer any from drought, but some of the other did. All other crops are in excellent condition, and he reports that a vast improvement is visible among farmers in cultivating so as to conserve moisture.

Six spools Coates thread for 25 cents during clearing sale.

LOPEZ STORE CO.

PROBATE DOCKET.

Term Docket of the Probate Court, Iron County, Mo.—August Term, A. D. 1913.

Monday, August 12th.
Wm. P. Lewis, administrator of the estate of Omay Abrams, deceased. Final.
W. J. Lee, administrator of the estate of Marcella Lee, deceased.
S. B. Reagan, administrator of the estate of D. E. Reagan, deceased.
Paul P. Rosentretter, guardian and curator of the estate of Ella Estell Leonard, George Dewey Leonard, and Paul Thomas Leonard, minors.

Tuesday, August 13th.
C. S. Russell, administrator of the estate of Lemuel A. Loyd, deceased.
Mary L. Smith, guardian and curator of the estate of Joseph D. Smith, a minor.
W. G. Gay, guardian of the person and curator of the estate of George Warden Milne, a minor.
W. P. White, guardian and curator of the estate of Collins White, a minor.
O. W. ROOP, Judge of Probate and ex-Officio Clerk.

For Sale.

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it, also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us to-day. Enclose Stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Michigan.

Madigan wants to show you his line of Vacuum Sweepers. Take one home and try it. They are fully guaranteed.

If your Lawn-Mower needs sharpening or repairing call on J. C. Enders, and get a guaranteed job. Plumbing Pipe-Fitting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT —OF— IRONTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

(District No. 26.)
(Townships 33 and 34, Ranges 3 and 4 East.) Iron County, Missouri.
For the Year Ending June 30th, 1913.

RECEIPTS.
Cash on hand July 1st, 1912.....\$1123 77
Received for Teachers' Fund.....3305 57
Received for Incidental Fund.....1157 56
Received for Interest Fund.....76 28
Received for Sinking Fund.....459 61

EXPENDITURES.
Total.....\$6122 79
Teachers' Salaries.....\$4065 00
Incidental Expenses.....1077 55
Interest on Bonds.....125 00
Payment of Bond No. 4.....500 00
Transferred from Building to Incidental Fund.....21 60
Cash on hand.....333 64

EXPENDITURES—INCIDENTAL.
Janitors' Services.....292 00
Fuel.....175 00
Heating Plant.....200 00
Granitoid Walks.....181 83
Insurance.....20 00
Enumeration.....20 00
Clerk Hire (1912).....32 50
Treasurer's Salary.....20 00
Printing.....24 50
Repairs on Buildings.....45 00
Supplies.....59 22
Election Expenses.....7 50

RECAPITULATION.
On hand July 1, 1913.....\$ 333 64
In Teachers' Fund.....18 23
In Incidental Fund.....208 75
In Interest Fund.....38 23
In Sinking Fund.....68 43

Tax Levy for this year is 65 cents on the \$1000.00.
Present Indebtedness, \$2,000.00—\$ per cent. bonds.
Published by order of the School Board, July 12, 1913. C. P. DAMRON, Secretary.
G. W. FAHRE, President.